BLAINE AND BELMONT

A HIGHLY EXTRAORDINARY SCENE,

Which May Lead to a Bestile Metting, Perhaps
Gore—The ex-Secretary Called a Builty and
a Coward—A Falschood "In a
Parliamaniary Scene."

Fully half an hour before the meeting of the
Porcina Affaire Committee, yesterday morning,
quite a crowd had assembled outside of the committee from darking to outside outside of the committee from the best of the House and of the press were permitted to enter. At ten o'clock every seal in the room
was occupied, and even standing room was a transition to your assentiate that Mr. Evans, in his letter of instructions when the committee out that in one case he used the word." Mr. Blaine, and a question yesterday, in which you assent that the one case he used the word and in successful that the contract of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine extraores he has been did not omit the word." Mr. Blaine, in the propose the second outside of the committee out that in one case he used the word and in successful that the contract of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine extraores he has been did not omit the word." Mr. Blaine, in reply, read from the letter, and point of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine extraores he has the did not omit the word." Mr. Blaine, in reply, read from the letter, and point of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine, in reply, read from the letter, and point of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine, in reply, read from the letter, and point of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine, in reply, read from the letter, and point of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine, in reply, read from the letter, and point of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine, the proposed has been dead on the proceeding in the process of the proceeding I desire to make a statement. Mr. Blaine, the proposed has been dead on the proceeding in the process of the proceeding in the process of the proc

your speech.
Mr. Biaine (interrupting)—Which you are now Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—Which you are now twying to copy.

Mr. Belmont—I would not copy you or anything that I considered improper. The commencement of this examination this morning relieves me of all the consideration which I mentioned yesterday, which I intended to observe to a man who had held the office of Scretary of State. You have placed yourself on a level with any other witness, and I will examine you as such.

Mr. Belmont—I mean thin—that you have been before committees before this time. You have endeavored to threaten.

desvored to threaten.

Mr. Wilson (Interrupting)—I submit that this is not in order.

Mr. Blaine—This is intolerable. The impudence

not in order.

Mr. Blaine.—This is intolerable. The impudence of this young man is intolerable.

Mr. Belmont.—You have brought it on yourself.

"I have no more regard for your insolence," restorted Mr. Blaine, "than I have for that of a boy on the street."

Mr. Belmont.—Mr. Blaine has had due experience before committees, and he has endeavored to threaten them. He has done it for the last time. He will not do it to me.

Mr. Blaine (in a diagnased tone)—This is too trilling. I hope that the committee will protect itself. I have no power.

The Chairman—I can only appeal to both of these eminent gentiemen to refrain, as far as possible, from lecturing each other. One ought to put his questions and the other to answer them, and the committee will allow the widest latitude and exercise the greatest patience. But these scenes should not occur.

Mr. Orth—The position you take, Mr. Chairman, will be suntained by every member of the committee.

After some moments of confusion, Chairman, After some moments of confusion, Chairman

Mr. Belmont—Well, you should have started that way.

Mr. Belmont—Well, you should have started that way.

Mr. Williams—Something must be trusted to the honor and discretion of the members. The chairman cannot commit for contempt, and I should be very sorry if it were necessary.

Mr. Belmont then r-sumed, and asked what rights had Mr. J. C. Landreau against Peru.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman on your left (eferring to Representative Wilson) can tell you more of that than I can. You are finding fault with his report upon that claim.

Representative Wilson—Mr. Chairman, I desire to state here that I made the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and it was unanimously arreed to by the committee, and it was unanimously arreed to by the committee, and indoxed the validity of the Landreau claim.

Mr. Belmont insisted that he was not finding fault with the report, but that he wanted proper as wors to his questions. Mr. Blaine, by his unwarranted attack on him (Mr. Belmont) from treating him other than he would an ordinary witness.

Mr. Belmont—I endeavored to treat you as your station as an ex-Secretary of State merited.

Mr. Blaine—You seem to treat me as an extraordinary witness. It is no fault of mine that I have been a Secretary of State.

Another coll-quy took place, during which Representative Walker protested against the needless waste of time and the method of the examination, and suggested that the committee go into excentive sealon and determine upon some proper mode of procedure.

Mr. Belmont inststed that the fault lay entirely with the witness waste or and determine upon some proper mode of procedure.

to answer to the fullest.

The chairman again expostulated and suggested
the propricty of putting direct questions, believ-ing there about be no occasion for any misunder-

Mr. Bhaine then read the dispatch in question, edit the remarks: "I do not see how I could make it any plainer."

Mr. belinont asked if the witness had seen the letter of teeneral Grant, in which he said: "It is 5 out time for the United States to step in."

"I was very much surprised." the witness replies, "at Mr. Hursbuts bringing on the witness stand what I had supposed was a private letter from General Grant. I think it was on the 22d of Sepa mber Mr. Robert Randai showed me the letter, I presume it was the same letter. I don't believe General Grant ever intended it should be made public."

Mr. Schmont then returned to the Landreau chain and asked if Mr. Blaims believed that Mr. Landreau had the right to expect the good offices of this Government.

Mr. Blaims—Why certainly, as any American elitan would have, Mr. Landreau never asked this flowernment never sought to do so.

Mr. Beanons—Well, it does not seem clear that he was an American elities; there is no evidence that he was ever maturalized.

Mr. Blaime—Well, it does not seem clear that he was an American elities; there is no evidence that he was ever maturalized.

Mr. Blaime—Well, it does not seem clear that he was an American elities there is no evidence that he was ever maturalized.

Mr. Blaime—Well, it does not seem clear that he was a count of the United States paned upon that question when they confirmed him as a count of the United States, and no one but a citizen can be a count of the United States.

Mr. Blaime to the chairman)—Before I go I wish the end attention to a not and I must emphasize the end attention to a not and I must emphasize

you have, on the slight mistakes of a printer—"
Mr. Blaine (interupting)—No mistake of a printer at all.
Mr. Bermont (angrily and imperatively)—Wait a moment until I speak (then he added, slowity;
You have asserted a falsehood because I said the other day in the committee that I was not responsible for those quotation marks. The construction which I put mon your dispatch is the correct one, and I will leave it to those who choose to read your dispatch carefully enough to decide between us. As to your statement—the final one that you made—"3 do not propose that this committee, or that the press, or that the country shall undertake in any way to judge my method of replying to your assertion. That (significantly and pointing a pen-nancle in the direction of Mr. Blaine's face) I will convey to you in private.
Mr. Blaine—The quesion which I read from, Mr. Belmont, is not the one that I refer to is the one which, avoiding quotation marks were not with his knowledge, I drepped that one. And the one that I refer to is the one which, avoiding quotation marks, construes my dispatch. He says; "On the Isin of December Mr. Blaine wrote his last dispatch to South America, in which he says, in effect, that there shall be no treaty of peace without the recognition of the Landreau claim." There is no escape by quotation marks there. There are no quotation marks in it. He gives a construction, and he gives an untruthiul construction.

Mr. Belmont (very deliberately and with suppressed passion)—Now, this is the very last word that I am willing to give here. The words "in effect" mean just what they say—that that is the construction to be put on your dispatch; but as to

effect" mean just what they say-that that is the construction to be put on your dispatch; but as to your reassection about the character of my state-ment (as I have said just now), my course of action in that regard will be conveyed to you in private. I do not propose to make any scene here with you, or to make any capital one way or the other. You may do that if you please. I think that is your method. I think that that is what your are usually guilty of. I think that you are a builty and a coward! [Sensation.]
Mr. Kasson—This is certainly unparliamentary.

as coward? [Sensation.]
Mr. Rasson—Tribs is certainly unparliamentary.
Mr. Bialine—Mr. Chairman, this man has disgraced his place. He is the organ of men who are behind him. He was put here to insuit me. His meaning was to do it. I beg to say that he cannot do it. It is not in Mr. Beimont's power to insuit me. It is not (repeating the sentence very deliberately) in Mr. Beimont's power to insuit me. It is not (repeating the sentence very deliberately) in Mr. Beimont's power to insuit me. He may say "faischood" and "bully" and "coward" as much as he pleases. I recognize that he is speating for men behind him. Mr. Beimont—What I say is entirely on my own responsibility, and I repeat that you shall of course very soon learn my method of dealing with this question and with you.

The Chairman—Now let that conclude this scene. The two gentlemen resumed their seats, and the examination of Mr. Blaine was continued.

Mr. Wilson—I desire to put some questions to the witness. I want to recur to the resolution under which this committee is acting and to ask Mr. Blaine whether he has any knowledge of any Nimiser Pionipotentiary of the United States being either personally interested in or improperly connected with business enterprises In which the intervention of the Government was required?

Mr. Blaine—None whatever.

Q.—Have yon any knowledge of the papers that are referred to in the second x-solution?

A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Was there any purpose on your part or on the part of the State Department to do anything more than had been done by your predecessors and by Congress about the Landresu cinim?

A.—Not the slightest in the world.

Q.—Was it the purpose of the State Department, its pelicy or intention, to provoke or in any way to encourage a war tetween this country and Chilly.

A.—On the contrary, the leading idea of President

to encourage a war between this country and Chill?

A.—On the contrary, the leading idea of President Garbeid's administration, out of which the policy was evoked, and which continued under President Arthur's administration so long as I was Secretary of State, was solely and entirely in the Interest of peace, to which end, the hea having been discussed very fully before the assassination of the late President and being resumed under his successor, the purpose was to have a convocation of all the American powers to abolish war from the American continent—to stop it absolutely, Q.—This policy was the policy of President Garfield, and you were in accord with that policy?

A.—I may say, without egotism, that I originated it, and it was continued under President Arthur. The invitation was sent out under President Arthur. Q.—Did you abandon that policy or change it after the death of President Garfield while you were commerced with the State Department?

A.—Never; I stood by it to the end.

Q.—From first to last you were for the peace policy?

A.—I regarded it as the great object to be pre-

"Mr. Biaine's magnificent victory over his ene-mies," while those persons who do not view Mr. Biaine in the light of being a remarkably great man thought Mr. Belmout had put him in the

Mr. Blaine (to the chairman)—Before I go I wish to call attoulion to a last, and I must emphasize the anilation to a last, and I must emphasize the anilation to a last, and I must emphasize the adendeavored by a display of virtuous indigent of a member of linear the last of line

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1882. PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

porter called upon several members of Congre MR. LORD, OF THE POREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MR. LORD, OF THE FORMON AFFAIRS CONSITTEE, aid that while the investigation had gone a little jutside of the question it was examining, this was necessary in order to get a clear insight into everything hearing upon the subject. Af. Belimoni, he said, had been exemplery in his deportment and had submitted to prevocation for two days which, he thought, no other member of the committee would have submitted to for an instant. His questions were not entirely devoid of provocation, but he had behaved most gentlemanly under the circumstances, and his behavior was example thicked to erhicism save in the closing scene when, peshaps, unlike he had responsible.

MR. BAYNE, OF FENNSLYANIA, SAID

should be held responsible.

MR. BAYNE, OF PENSYLVANIA, SAID
he thought Mr. Blaine's explanation had been
complete and therough; that he had done no
ource than Fish and Seward had done in like cases,
and that his connection with the Landreau claim
was uninently proper, as both Hense's of congress
had approved that claim. As to Mr. Belmont's
remarks about Mr. Blaine be thought they were
decidedly, out of place to say the least, in a committeeman who was examining a witness.

MR. YAN YOOMIN, OF NEW YORK, said he had not read the testmony of yesterday nor the account of the passage at arms between Messrs. Belmont and Blaine, but from what he said beard be thought Mr. Belmont had made a fool of himself.

fool of himself.

MR. RICE, OF NASSACHUSETTS, SAID
he had just returned from home yesternay afternoon at five o'clock, and upon going to the House
had heard the news. He had not been at a committee meeting for ten days, but he thought the investigation had gone entirely outside of the intention of the resolution creating it. Mr. Rice
said that there had not been a question asked in a
fortulght which tended to threw any light on the
subject under investigation. He said Mr. Belmont
had badgered Mr. Riame with questions as to the
foreign policy of the Garfield administration, and
he had made Blaine angry. Mr. Rice did not wish
to give any opinion upon the merits of the controversy yesterday afternoon.

MR. ORTH ALSO WISHED TO ER QUIET
regarding his opinion. He said the committee

coarding his opinion. He said the committe-and two secret meetings resterday, and of course ne could not divalge what was done.

he could not divide what was done.

MR. WALKER, OF PENSSYLVANIA,
said that, individually, he had thought for some
time that the investigation was pursoing a course
entirely irrelevant to the subject for which it was
instituted. It had been charged to discover if
corrupt means had been used to influence United
States officials in regard to certain claims,
and had gone off into queries as to
the foreign policy of the Government
regarding Peru. While an individual may
express an opinion upon such things, either privately or in his public capacity, a congressional
committee has no more right to question the policy
of the Government toward South America than it
has about the policy toward South America than it
has about the policy toward South America than it
has about the policy toward South America than it
has about the policy toward South America
ing Mr. Beimont's domicile, said that he was, of
course, in too delicate a position to say anything
about the controversy. In lad heard something
about the controversy. The lad heard something
about the controversy. He lad heard
something the lad to t NR. WALKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Affair of Honor.

During his rambles The Republican man learned that after the adjournment of the committee yesterday Mr. Belmont had called upon Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who is a distant toe yesterday Mr. Belmont had called upon Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who is a distant relative of his, and requested him to act as his friend in an affair of honor between himself and Mr. Blaine. Senator Butler cailed some of Mr. Belmont's friends together, and they prevalled upon the latter gentleman to wait until this morning before sending a bloodthirsty message which, they said, would not be answered by Mr. Blaine. It was also lea ned that the secret meetings alluded to by Mr. Orth were held f purpose of striking out all passages of an analy character between Messrs Blaine and Belmont from the official report of the testimony. It is very probable that Mr. Belmont will rise in his seat to day and tender his resignation as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, assigning as a cause that in his endeavor to get clear story from Mr. Blaine he was not upheld by his colleagues, but that on the other hand the will ness had received the support of the committee. The Republican reporter called at Mr. Belmont residence in Wormley's almost on I street early yesterday evening, but he was not in. At hall-past twelve the reporter called again, and was informed by the beli-boy that Mr. Belmont had been in bed two hours, and as he had some time ago given orders not to be disturbed in such a case, the boy refused to take up a card. Messrs. Blount, Waldo Hutchlus, Morse, and other members of Congress refused to be interviewed on the subject of the controversy.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House held an executive session yesterday after the examination of Mr. Balmet o withdraw at both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Balmet o withdraw at

both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Blaine to withdraw all offensive remarks made on both sides during the offensive remarks made on both sides during the examination, in order to purse the record of the proceedings of the unparliamentary language used. The question will be, however, whether Mr. Blaine will not bulldoze the entire committee into conceding that he never used any offensive language at all.

What the Committee Will Do To-Day.
The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold a business meeting to-day, but will not re-

considering the subject of sending a subcommittee

mater until tuesday next. The committee are considering the subject of sending a subcommittee to New York to examine Mr. Bilss, of Morton, Bilss & Co., and Mr. Robert J. Randall, the attorney for the Credit Industriel. The scene in the committee-room yesterday morning was the all-absorbing topic about the Capitol yesterday, and served as the occasion for a conference late yesterday afternoon of the members of the committee, which was held in the members lobby of the H. and the served as the occasion for a conference late yesterday and was stended by Chairman Williams at the conference late of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the conference lasted about three-quarters of an hour, but the result could not be definitely learned, as every member on being approached upon the subject declined to make any disclosures. One member replied to an inquiry, "You will have to await developments, which will fully disclose the result of the conference." Another, on being asked, "Have you arranged an amicable adjustment of this morning's difficulty?" replied, "The committee is more properly interested just now in purging its record."

Death of Raiph Waldo Emerson.
Bosros, April 27.—Raiph Waldo Emerson, who
has been ill for some time, died at his home in
Concord to-night. His wife, Dr. Emerson, and an Coucord to-night. His wife, Dr. Emerson, and an unmarried daughter, Elien, were at his bedside when he died. In another part of the house were several relatives and near friends of the family; his nephew, Charles Emerson, and wife, Mrs. Edward Emerson, Judge Keyes, Dr. Emersen's father-in-law, and Judge E. R. Hoar, the latter of whom had called at the house early in the evening. Mr. Emerson's married daughter, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, was not present on account of illness. The first public notice of Mr. Emerson's death was given by the church bells of Concord, which toiled given by the church bells of Concord, which tolled seventy-nine strokes, the poet's age. No arrange-ment has yet been made for the funeral, but it is probable that the services will be held at the Unitarian Church, in Concord, on Monday, and that the remains will be placed in the Steepy Hollow Cemetery, near Emerson's home. A feeling of profound sorrow pervades the community where he has so long resided.

Prince Leopold's Marringe.
London, April 27.—The marriage of Prince Leopold to Princes Helen of Waldeck took place at George's Chapel, in Windsor, to-day. A large George's Chapel, in Windsor, to-day. A large crowd of people gathered at the Paddington Station this forencon to witness the departure of the wedding guests. Windsor was gaily decorated with flags and busting in honor of the event. The shops were closed and the town was crowded with visitors. Salutes were fired during the day. The war ships at Portsmouth and at other places were decorated with flags. The weather was fine. The marriage ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, was concluded jahorily after one o'clock this afternoon. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the chief officialing cleryman. Windsor is liminated to-night, and a grand ball is in progress at the sown hall.

from Captain Woodruff, dated at Lordsburg to-day, confirms the news that General Forsythe struck the hostile Apaches yesterday, killing six of them. The fight occurred in the southeastern corner of Arizons, in the vicinity of old Camp Rucker. The Indians were being pursued when the dispatch was sent. General MacKenzic ap-proves of the operations thus far. General Sheri-dan says that the length of time that will be re-quired to restore peace and safety to that section will depend on the question whether or not the Apaches get over the line into Mexico, where the troops are not at liberty to follow them. The country in that section is extremely rough and it is almost impossible to get at the hostiles.

This Fellow Should He Belled to Death. Minneapolis, April 27.—While Mina, a four-year-old daughter of Jason P. Spear, was playing

LICENSED DOCTORS.

HIS ARRIVAL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

lonors Paid to Him by the Fleet-Programme Exercises -- Other Matters of Interest in the Old Dominion-The Case

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27,-At an early hour his morning the garrison and fleet were active making preparations to receive the President and members of his Cabinet, whose arrival was ex-pected about eleven o'clock. It was one o'clock, owever, before the Tallapoosa with the distin-cuished visit is came steaming into the Reads with the flag of the President flying from her masthead. As she passed the fort a salute of twenty-one guns from the water battery was fired, followed quickly by a similar salute from the flagship Tennessee, while the crews of the different vessels manned the yards. The Taliapoora sailed around the ficet and anchored close in shore, when Rear-Admiral Wyman and the commanders around the fleet and anchored cless in shore, when Rear-Admiral Wyman and the commanders of the Kearasine, Vandalla, and Yantic at once went on board to pay their respects to the President. The steam-launch of the Tennessee, which had been placed at General Hanoock's disposal, conveyed that officer and hissist. General Getty and saif, and other army officers, to the ship, where half an hour was spent in conversation. The battalion of five companies of artillery, in command of Colonel Livinesion, headed by the band, where marched to the wharf as an escort. At three o'clock the Fresident, accompanied by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, General Drum, adjutant general federal Metook, and Merss. Harris, Steele, Hiscock, and Dezendorf, of the House Naval Committee, landed, and were received by General Rancock and Getry and conveyed in carriages to the fort. A half hour was spent at General Getty equariers, when the review as announced, the troops passing in common and double-quick time, presenting a very handsome appearance. Upon its conclusion, the Fresident and friends were conducted to the ramparist to willness some firing with an 8-inch rifle, 15-inch columbiad, and 15-inch mortar. A target, consisting of a small flag attached to a staff, was moored about 3,000 yards down the bay, and could hardly be discerned with the naked eye. Colorel Lodore conducted the firing, and at the third shot the flag-staffens cut away, the gun used being the 8-inch rifle. To-night the graduating exercises will take place in the hall of the new barracies. Essays will be read by Lleu cannt. S. M. Mills, Firth Artillery, and Leutenant F. C. Grugan, Second Artillery, the former on "General Sheridan's Campanin in the Valley," the latter upon "The Influence of Ballroad and Telegraph in Warfare." The dipiemas will then be presented to the graduaten by Major-General Hancock To-nior will be devoted to the navy, when a review and other exercises will take place.

Other Virginia Nations.
RICHNOND, April 27.—State Attorney-General
Blair, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to-day obtained from Judge Weilford a supplementary in-junction restraining the board of sinking fund commissioners and George H. Kendall and G. P. Sheldon, representatives of the Kendall Bank Note Company, from executing the contract entered into between them to print bonds for the State. The attorney-general alleges that as the law officer of the State be was not asked to examine and approve the said document; that corrupt influ-ences were applied by Keudall and Sheldon to the

approve the seld document; that corrupt influences were applied by Kendall and Sheldon to the said commissioners, and that there was collinsian between them to excent the said commet. The judge ordered the injunction prayed for as amplemental to the one issued a few days ago, which was deemed by many to be inoperative for the reason that it was not served until after the contract with the Kendall Company had been confirmed and signed by a majority of the board of c. mmissioners, and ample surety had been given by the contractors.

RIGHMOND, Va., April 27.—As an outcome of the examination of G. H. Kendall to-day in the Police Court on the charge of endeavoring to improperly influence the action of Auditor S. Brown Allen in the matter of the bond printing contract, a personal rencontre took place to highir at half-past ten o'clock between Mr. Allen and Second Auditor H. H. Dyson, both of whom had testified in said that the personal rensembled do so with impunity. He thereupon assaulted Dyson with a cane, and quite a lively fight-enued, but friends interfered and separated them before any very serious harm was done.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—The case of George H. Kendall, charged with faving used improper means to influence the awarding of the contract for the printing of the State bonds, occupied the attention of the Police Court from half-past ten a. m. to half-past four p. m. to-day. After a most searching investigation, during which Governor Cameron, Attorney-General Blair, and other State officers were rigidly examined. Folice-Justice Richardson dismissed the case, and released Mr. Kendall from custody.

PEYLEBBURG, Va., April 27.—Reliable reports received from the wheat-growing sections of the State represent the outlook very encouraging. The indicators are flatering for the largest crop that has been made for many years.

GOVERNOR W. E. CAMERON, of Virginia, is at the

H. J. CULLEN, JR., a prominent Brooklyn advocate, is a guest at the Arlington.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER and bride, of Philadelphia are domiciled at the Arlington. S. S. HUNTLY, the Western railroad magnate and mail contractor, is at the Higgs. PROFESSOR J. W. MALLET, of the University of Virginia, is a guest at the Higgs.

H. G. MATIN, of New York, and Peter White, of Michigan, are registered at the Ebbitt. How. C. P. LATHAM, Judge of the Corporation Court of Lynchberg, Va., is in the city. JESSE ADAMS, a prominent railroad contractor of Virginia, is stopping at the Metropolitan. GEORGE H. CHRISEY, of Philib 72, and A. P. Whitehead, of New York, are at Wormley's.

J. B. VAN HAUEN, of New York, and Hon. Miles Ross, of New Jersey, are quartered at Willard's. E. N. Howett, of Philadelphia, and George B. Peck, of Topeka, Kan., are stopping at the B ggs.

SUBGEON GEORGE F. WINSLOW, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt House on leave from the Vandalia, at Hamp' ton Roads.

COLONEL CALER H. CARLTON, major of the Third Cavalry, has returned to the Ebbitt House from a visit to New York. Moody MERRILL, of Roston: W. C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Ceptas Brainard, of New York, are stopping at Wormley's.

The new arrival in Congressman Crowley's family has grown so rapidly that the Arlington Hotel people have raised the price of its board.

C. L. Dunner and bride, of Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Goldman, U. S. A., and bride are among the recent arrivals at the Arlington.

CONDESSMAN MODES, of Tennessee, said last night that he had no doubt General Chalmers would be relegated to the shades of dvil life. CAPTAIN ABTHUS BARNES, of North Carolina, private secretary to Senators Raisom and Vance, is quite sick at his quarters, 506 E street northwest.

with his bride.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. TOMKINS, retired, U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt House. He was a brether-in-law of the late General Februse, and before entering the army was a midshipman in the newy.

Mr. TALMAGE and Colonel Ingersoil are still quarreling about that whale story. A peaceable solution of the difficulty would be for Colonel Ingersoil to admit that Talmage awallowed Jonah.

"I NOTICE that Messrs. Cox and Robeson are fighting the war over again. Probably my memory is somewhat impaired, but I don't recollect the exact brigades in which those gentlemen fought,"—R. E. Lee.

Georgetown University. At the annual commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of George A. Ashford, the dean of the faculty; Dr. S. Busey, Dr. C. H. A. Kleinechmidt, Dr. Noble Young, Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, Dr. Johnson Elliott, Dr. J. S. Beale, Dr. Lovejoy, Dr. Grahem, Dr. Elliey, Dr. James Morgan, Dr. Carroll Morgan, Dr. Adams, Dr. Autheil, Dr. S. M. Burnett, Hon. John S. Barber, and Dr. Harrison Crook. The programme embraced the reading of the act of Congress by the president of the faculty, Dr. Noble Young, after which the degree of doctor of medicines was conferred upon the graduating class, which was composed as follows: George Clark Ober, James Rosne, John J. Markriter, and Thomas Taylor, of the District of Columbia; Frederick Eckfeldt, of Pennsylvania; H. P. Bristane, of New York, and Frank Finney, of Kausas, Father Doman followed with a few remarks, after which the address to the graduating class was made by Dr. James S. Beale. Busey, Dr. C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, Dr. Noble You

Exercises of the Graduating Class of the

which the address to the graduating class was made by Dr. James S. Beale.

THE PRIESS WHEE NEXT AWARDED by Dr. Busey to the following graduates: Faculty prize of a large gold medial, to George C. Ober, of Washington, D. C., for excellence in the final examination: honorable mention, James Roane, District of Columbia, and Fank Finney, Kansas. The prizes for excellence in anatomy and physical prizes of the excesses a chole selection of the ecourse of the excesses a chole selection of music was rendered by Louis Weber's orchestra. The floral offerings were very fine, and included crowns, baskels, ladders, &c.

The officers of the class of 1882 are Charles E. Bronsom president; Dex A. Smith, vice-president; Louis Kollpinski, secretary, and D. Percy Hicking, Jr., treasurer. The following committee were in charge of the commencement exercises: Executive committee—John J. Darby, Arthur Snowden, and Charles R. Whiteford; committee of atrangements—R. R. Gurley, Tracy Walworth, and Moor S. Falls; reception committee—Paul R. Chambers, Benjamin F. Madhon, Carroll M. Rawlins, Thomas W. Burke, George E. Harver, and Thomas Taylor, Jr.

TENNESSEE IN LINE.

Governor Hawkins Benominated-Hon

L. C. Houk's Eloquence. Special to THE RECURLICAN.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—The State Convention met here to-day. The attendance was large and the proceedings very enthusiastic and harmonious. It is estimated that there were 600 delegates, every county being represented. Hop. L. C. Houk was unanimously chosen temporary chairman and unanimously chosen temporary chairman, and took the stand amid tremendous and long-continued applause. He made a speech covering the whole ground of the coming campaign in Tennessee. The speech is aimitted by both Republicans and Democrais to have been exceedingly ab a and eloquent. His only of President Arthur was admirably expressed and continuisatically applauded. Hon, R. R. Butler was chosen permanent chairman. The committee on resultations reported through the Hon, Henry R. Gibson a series of resolutions in favor of paying the state debt; commending protection and internal improvements; demanding fair elections and an hone-teount, and indorsing the administrations of President Arthur and Governor Hawkins. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the reading of them frequently interrupted by applause. nanimously chosen temporary chairman, and

frequently interrupted by applause.

THE MENTION OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S NAME
called forth much enthusiasm. There was an attempt by a low-tax delegation from Shelby to be
admitted as delegates, but the convention by an
almost unanimous vote rejected the delegation.
The action of the convention in this matter meets
general approval. How. Alvin Howkins was
unanimously and enthusiastically renormanted by
acclamation, and made a speech accepting the
nomination and eloquently predicting his triumphant re-election. Congressman Houk's
friends were overwhelmingly in the majority, and
the convention seemed especially anxious to show
their confidence in him. Taken altogrether the
convention was agrand success, and the delegates

READJUSTER VINDICATION.

tion of the Assembly.

RICHMOND, VA., April 27.—The Court of Appeals o-day rendered judgment in the matter of Antoni -. Greenhow, a test case to ascertain the constitu-ionality of the set of the General Assembly commonly known as the "coupon killer," a measure o the Readjuster party to restrict the reception of coupons for taxes. Judge Moncure, president of the court, is absent, and did not sit. The other four members of the court were equally divided, two for awarding the mandamus asked for and two against it. The cases now go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

[The effect of this decision, in so far as the courts of Virginia can pass upon it, is to sustain the legislation of the Readjuster Assembly. The dighest court in Virginia has refused to pron this legislation unconstitutional—notwithstand-ing this is the same court which has for twelve years adjudicated all issues as to the public debt of Virginia. It is a singular indication of readcertain by consulting the financial quotations of yesterday. Of course the Readjusters (the real debt-payers of Virginia) will not object to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the statute under consideration is a verbatim copy of that of Tennessee, which has already been pronounced valid by the unanimous decision of that bench, the Chief-Justice delivering the opinion.]

THE SURVIVORS OF REBEL PRISONS.

pasi few weeks, an organization was effected last evening of such survivors of Union soldiers made prisoners during the war as are at present residents of this city. The meeting called for this purpose was held last evening at the residence of Mr. D. C. Connelly, No. 1807 I street northwest. The following gentlemen participated in the evening's proceedings: Messrs, William H., Goodnare, D. C. Connelly, Peter Wynne, R. McDonald, Harry B. Hughes, J. L. Huff, George O. Brown, Walter F. Halleck, James McCrea, John Tennyson, M. J. Dillon, William H. Maxwell, and Henry Woodfield. After some preliminary discussion upon the merits of the various measures heretofore introduced in Congress for the benefit of former prisoners during the war, Mr. William H. Goodnare was called to the chair, and Mr. R. McDonald made secretary, and the formation of a regular organization, similar to those existing in other large cities, determined upon. A committee, consisting of Messrs, Connelly, McDonald, and Brown, was appointed to collect all material and bills now pending in order to place before a future meeting a suitable measure to be advossed before Congress for adoption on behalf of all the survivors. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Connelly for the use of his rooms, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next at Grand Army Hall, corner of Seventh and L streets northwest. evening of such survivors of Union soldiers made

Columbia Hite Association.

The Columbia Rifle Association held a special meeting last evening, Colonel J. O. P. Burnside presiding. The following new members were elected: Captain B. H. Ross, J. O. Munson, William C. Keech, George W. Evans, J. M. Pollard, Captain Matthew Godderd, and Leon Schell. The programme of the coming summer's shooting at Benning's was discussed and decided upon. It will include matches with military and fine rifes covering all ranges from two hundred to one thousand yards, and last from May 1 to September I. Considerable interest is felt in the military matches in the District, owing to the approaching context at Creedmoor, at which some of the best local shots expect to be in the national yeam. There will be an interesting military match at Benning's Iomorrow.

says: "The divorce suit of General John B. Clark, jr., M. C. for the Eleventh District, against his wife, was decided in his favor, and a divorce was granted on the ground of incompatibility of ten-

per."

[Mrs. Clark, who is well and favorably known here, is at present in Philadelphia with her father, Colonel Jacoby, of the Merchants Hotel of that city. She was at the Riggs House last week with Mrs. Pancoast, the Philadelphia mediste, and intends opening a modiste establishment at her home in Grant's Row, Capitol Hill.]

Vermonters' Reunion.

The Vermont State Association, at its meeting last evening, voted to donate the surplus receipts of its annual reunion and maple-sugar parity, to be given this evening, to the ladles in charge of the tea party to be given in the rotunda of the Capitol, May 6, in sid of the Menorial Hospital. The flovernor, lieutenant-governor, and several prominent citizens have arrived from Vermont for the purpose of attending the reunion of the Vermonters.

Schnefer and Sexton.

New York, April 27.—The fourth game of cushion-carrom billiards between Jacob Schnefer and
William Sexton was played to-night at the Academy of Music. The contest was for \$2,500 a side, the winner to take the gate money and the coser to bear all the expenses. The game was won by Sexton, the score standing Sexton 600, Schaefer 538. The winner's best run was 530.

THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

Detective Woodward States That General

Typer Was Bribed.
The hearing in the Rerdell star-route case resumed pesferdsy in the Police Court. Mr. P. H. Woodward, post-office inspector, was the first witness placed on the stand. He testified to being present at interviews that flerical had with the then Postmaster-General and Attorney-General His evidence corroborated that given by Mr. James and Mr. MacVeach on Wednesday and publishe in yesterday's Revientean. The Postmaster-General advised Residell to see the Atterney-General, and Woodward was to arrange the interview. Reviell had with him two letter-books; some of the letters in the book, he said, were written by himself and some by Senator Dorsey. One was to a large in Communication of the Senator Dorsey. man in Oregon, named Wilcox, urging him tosend on politions for increased mail service. Mr. Redell said that some 2,000 shares of mining stock had been given to Turner by Dorsey for "official services." At a subsequent interview that the Jefendant had with the winners he (Rerdell) expressed great gratification at the course he bad taken, and said he had gone to New York to try and get Dorsey to follow his example, and save bimself. It had given him great pain to have to jart with Dorsey, but he saw no alternative. Rerdell never-asked for information; he gave it, but asked for none.

On Cross-Examination by Colonel Ingenesia, witness said 2,000 shares of mining stock had been nan in Oregon, named Wilcox, urging him to sen-

on choose examination by colonel, independing without price and 2,000 shares of mining stock had been given to First Assistant Postmater-General Tyner to influence his official actions, and the same number to a. M. Gibson. This testimony produced quite a sensation in court. Of the amount hald to compromise a certain bond, half went to the Sixth Anditor's Office, as he understood it to Mr. McGrew and Mr. Lilley. In the third interview Rectell said he would lose a \$3,000 position by severing his connection with the Dorsey combination, and that he had an aged father in-law for whom he would like to secure a position as messager in one or the Department. This was the only claim for recompense that he made. Readed asked what more be could do in the matter, and witness savised him to turn over to the Attorney-General all the books and papers of the Dorsey combination. Turner was damised from the department on Rendell's representation. Mr. Merrick stated that the Governmenthal no more wilnesses present at that time, and further proceedings were adjourned until to-day at 12:30 p. m.

What A. H. Gibson Says.

Wint A. M. Gibson Says.

Mr. A. M. Gibson says that Doracy never gave nor sold him any mining stock, as represented by Rerdell in Woodward's testimony, nor did he ever have any business transaction with Doracy, although at the time indicated by Rerdell Mr. Giblieves the construction he has placed upon Rerdell's alleged disclosures be differs from the late
Postmaster-deneral James, and Attorney-General
MacVesgh, whose confidence in Mr. Gibson continued uninterrupted after they had learned
Rerdoll's story, and whose estimate of
his services remained unchanged. Mr. Gibson
says that Inspector Woodward knows that the
story told him by Rerdell about Dorsey having
given Gibson two thousand shares of mining stock
is false. Mr. Gibson further says that he has no
doubt, and never had, that Rerdell was used to
set up a job on MscVesgh, James, and Woodward.
He was warned several days before Rerdell first
saw Woodward that a job was before Rerdell first
saw Woodward that a job was being put up to impose manufactured books upon the representatives of the Government. Rerdell made it a condition that Colonel Cook and Mr. Gibson should
not know anything about his revelations. His
object in this was manifest. He could not expect
to deceive them. Mr. Gibson says that of course
Rerdell told some truth; the success of his plans
made that necessary.

him a cent of stock, but swore that the others got it all.

Mr. Boone said he was sitting up with the prose-cution now; that he had six indictments hanging over him, and he didn't read the newspapers, but devoted all his attention to getting acquainted with the other side.

MR. JOHN MAGRUDER SAFE. .

onversation with Mr. Harry Cooke and The news received here a few days ago that Mr. John Magruder and several others, among whom were some Georgetown men, had been killed by Indians in New Mexico created widespread sorrow here, where all the gentemen were well known. Mr. Magruder is a brother-in-law of Mr. Harry D. Cooke, the banker, and a REPUBLICAN reporter vesterday obtained from him the following fact in regard to the ill-fated party: Mr. Magruder, who is a son of the late Dr. Magruder, of Washington, went to Clifton, N. M., to examine some cop per property in the interest of certain New York With him were Mr. John P. Rise his nephew, Mr. Beverly Risque. Both of these

gentlemen were well known here, the former hav-ing been educated at Georgetown College, and having, by his many manly qualities and sterling virtues, made hosts of triends. He was a promi-nent lawyer of Silver City, N. M., and possessed of

nothing was known of the occumence until the following day, when a party passed the place said found the dead bodies of John P. Risque and the others. No trace could be found of Magruder, and nothing was heard of him until the night of the 25th iostant, when he arrived in Clifton. The supposition here is that he must have been left in the field for dead and crawled in the brush, and thus managed to reach Clifton alive. At present it is not known whether he is wounded or not. Search parties were immediately dispatched from Silver City and Tucson, but as yet neither have been heard from Mr. Risque married a St. Louis lady, and leaves a wife and two children. He had a horror of Indians, and certainly would not have gone on the trip unless he had thought it was perfectly safe to do so. Mrs. John Magruder has borne the days of suspense most heroically, and was overloyed when she got the reassuring news that her husband was safe. It is supposed that Beverly Risque is saved.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

ANNAPOLIS, April 27.—A terrible accident occurred at the Naval Academy here this evening which resulted in the sudden death of Cadet Engineer Lawrence A. Wedderburn, of the third class Cadet Wedderburn had gone down to the gymna-sium, which is in old Fort Severn, with a class-mate, and had exercised for some time, when he went to the pendants and began what is known as the "giant swing." These pendants are rigged with iron rings for hand holds, and after poor Wedderburn had swung until he could rigged with Iron rings for hand holds, and after poor Wedderburn had swung until he could nearly touch the roof, over twenty feet above, he attempted to turn his body over white in the air, but from some unknown cause the rings slipped from his graspas he swung downward, and he fell only a few feet to a mattress, but struck on the right side of his head. Cades Hughes ran to his aid, lifted him up, and called londly for aid. The alarm quickly spread, and Pessed. Assistant Surgeon Daniel N. Bertolette was on hand in a very brief time. He applied such remedles as he deemed necessary. Surgeon William A. Corwin soon Johned Dr. Bertolette, but all their efforts proved useless, and young Wedderburn died at hair-past six p. m., without having spoken a word after his fail, ghich occurred at six p. m. Cadet Wedderburn, of your city, formerly of Richmond, was born in Virginia and entered the Academy October I, isso, as a cadet engineer, after a severe competitive examination. He was a finely-built, handsome young man, nineteen years of size, and stood well in his class, as well as in popularity with the cadet corps. The medical officers are of the opinion that death resulted from breaking the spinal cord. He was apparently conscious until flagge the time he died, and made several ineffectual efforts to speak.

Dr. Lamson Makes a Confession.

London, April 27.—Dr. Lamson will be hanged at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Marwood will be the executioner. Dr. Lamson had farewell interviews with some relatives this afternoon. At Dr. Lamson's desire only three reporters will attend the execution. After a final interview with his wife to-day the prisoner wrote to a friend, virtually admitted his guilt, and attributing the crime to mental derangement. He subsequently wrote a definite confession that he poissoned Forey John, but in it he denies that he was concerned in the death of Herbert John.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Thomas A. McCailinn, aged nineteen, a telegraph operator at Hampton Junction, on the New Jorsey Central Railroad, committed suicide in Jersey City. —A special from Raleigh, N. C., says Naihan Beavis was drowned at the Fall of the Neus to-day while fishing. His father nearly perished while try-tog to rescue him.

-The investigation at the New Orleans mint closed yesterday, and Director Burchard leaves for Warh-ington to-day, taking with him the testimony and will submit his report to the Secretary of the reasory.

AT THE CAPITOL.

EDMUNDS ON "RIGHT AND WRONG,"

Echoes of the Late Rebellion - Work of the Various Committees of Both Houses-Ben Holliday's Claim-Doings in the Sereral Departments.

Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate yesterday on the bill to remove the political disabilities of Dr. A. Sidney Tebbs (amended by the Military Committee to repeal the law prohibiting any person who has served under the confederate States from being appointed to a position in the army of the

Inited States),
Mr. Edmunds thought that the probibition of the existing statute should stand. It was a bitter experience for a country to find the men whom it has reared to defend its flag descriing that flag in its hour of peril. If, the statute was repeated it would be competent f.r. Jefferson Davis to be appointed a brigadier-general or Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. It might be that Mr. Davis would prove true to the flag, and that no temptation for a new rebellion would and that no tempation for a new rebellion would seduce him into leaving it and setting up another. But what would be the lesson taught by such a spectacle? What sort of an instruction would it te to people who had been taught to love their country said stick to it through thick and thin, to be taught that the utmost punishment for rebellion was to be kept out of fat offices only so long as the friends of the guilty are unable to put them back? He did not wish to excite any bitterness in the debate, but he was prepared to assert that there could not have been two right sides to the rebellion, and that the Government only held the rebellion, and that the Government might hold some inextinguishable memorial to show the difference between the one side and the other.

Mr. Hampton followed, and at the close of his speech said he would only commend to Semator Edmunds the sentiment of the father of two boys, one of whom died in the confederate and the other in the Union service. The only episaph he placed upon their temb was "God alone knows who was light."

Mr. Edmunds replied that he load not undereduce him into leaving it and setting up another,

upon their temb was "God alone knows who was tight."

Mr. Edmunds replied that he had not understood the position of the Government to have been that of an indifference to the success of either side, and that after the conflict it was its duty to say, "God forgive us all; nobody knows who was right." His understanding had been that one of the children made war upon its creator, and, therefore, that there was a right side and a wrong side. The god of battles had told which was right, and which was wrong, and the thing that assonished him [Edmunds] was that his good friends on the other side were continually insisting upon forcing Republican Senators to say or unsay something by way of admitting thus, after all, there was no difference between the two sides, and that nobody can tell, after all, which way the thing ought to have been determined. He cauld not agree to that proposition. He did not think the Senator (Mr. Hampton) would have spreed to it if the stars and bars were now floating over the Capitol instead of the Stars and Stripes. There would then have been a winning side, and one which would have built its perional memorials of success. The question now was not one as to persons, and yet, upon that phase of it, he was reminded of the efforts made by a political party whenever it had the power to force upon Congress and upon the President, as it did four years ago, measures to repeal and undo everything fit the success of the Government over rebelling. It had put riders upon appropriations and threatened the President and the did not the rebellion; you don't allow us to win by our votes here what we could not win with all our bravery by the sword. The other side knew there was not the slightest personal hostility on the part of any Republican member to a single gentlement who was in the rebellion, and they would also know, if they would think, that the Republican side meant to defend the cancements made it accordance with the Government over rebellion, when were assand the success of the Government over r open their temb was "God alone knows who was light."

Mr. Edmunds replied that he had not under

The President has approved the act authorizing The President has approved the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near Keitaburg. Ill., and to establish it as a foot-road; the act changing the name of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia; the act amending the act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; the act for a public building at Frankfort, Ky., and the act amending section 2328, Revised Statutes, in regard to mineral lands.

The indecent pentanown as the folding-room of

The indecent pentknown as the folding-room of the House of Representatives has at last attracted the attention of the Committee on Ventilation.
Representative Hawk, of the committee, presented a report yesterday on the condition of this room, and characterized it in his remarks as not fit to be occupied by a respectable, mule. The committee

occupied by a respectable mule. The committee have under con ideration a plan to do away with the nuisance, and will report it at an early day.

The House Committee on Claims yesterday agreed to recommend the passage of Representative Ellis' bill appropriating \$520,155, to be paid to Mr. Ben Holliday in full payment and satisfaction for losses sustained by him in carrying United states mails during the existence of Indian hostliffes in or about 1801.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday morning beard Senator Dawes and Hear in opportuning beard Senator Dawes and Hear in opportunities. morning heard Senator Daws and Hear in oppo-sition to the pending nomination of Roland Worth-lagion to be collector of customs as Boston. No action was taken, except to peatpone the consid-eration of the case until next Tuesday.

The second subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections heard argument yesterday in the election case of Smalls vs. Tillman, from the Fifth District of South Carolina, Mr. William E. Earle appeared for Mr. Smalls.

The House Committee on Public Lands yesterday directed adverse reports to be made to the

day directed adverse reports to he made to the House on all pending bills providing for shorten-ing the time for homesteading public lands. Mr. Bowman, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill yesterday in the House to remove all the Potomac flats from the Washington harbor, which was re-Mr. Blair, in the Senate yesterday, offered a reso-lution granting him leave to testify in the House Chili-Peruvian investigation, which was adopted.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has authorised the First National Bank of Larned, Kan., to commence business with a capital of \$50,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call for all the unpaid 5 per cent. bonds of 1881, amounting to about \$11,000,000, early next week, probably on Monday.

Busy ways consequenced to the ...

DEPARTMENTAL DOINGS.

on Monday.

Bins were opened in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury yesterday for heating apparatus for the United States harge office at New York city, as follows: Phoenix Iron Company, as Trenton, N. J., 38,255, and Bartlett, Hayward & Co. of Baltimore, 36,448. The contract will be awarded to the latter firm. to the latter firm.

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley has ordered the following: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, no substitution of an attorney by another will be recognized hereafter without the written consent of the applicant to the substitution of the particular per on proposed to be substituted, and in case where there is a legal contract for a fee the substitution of an attorney by another shall not be held to carry with it the rights of the former attorney to the see contracted for by him, unless the claimant shall consont thereto in writing. This order will not apply in eases where the substitution of an attorney has been allowed prior to this date.

States circuit court for deep, in the case of the United States against John T. Hogs sud-thipy-eight other defendants, charged with obstructing qualified voters in Barmwell County, was resumed. The entire day was consumed in the examination of four wit nesses for the defense. The restinging given corroborated the testimony given to the defense of the defense of the defendant's witnesses yesterday. The case will certainly consume the remainder of the week.

Jealousy - Hurder Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Dr. E. N. Woodward, a dentist of respectable standing, to-day shot and dangerously wounded a woman known as Mollie Woodward, with whom he had been living, and then shot himself dead. The cause was jealousy on his part, and refusal on the part of the woman to become his wife.

Deaths of Prominent People. Long Branch-Joel Potter, a life-long residen agod ninety-six years. Hawley, Pa.—Captain Bloomer, a veteran of th

on, 12: 9 innings. Game called on account of darkness.
Ciscisnati, April 27,—Cleveland, 19; Alle-

Strikes of Workingmen.
Chicago—The team owners of the city have, struck. They have a membership of 2,000 men and control 1,000 teams. They want 85 per day.
Hobeken, M. J.—Abut 15 men simpleyed as coal triumers struck for 30 cents per ton.

Harry Crisp, landing man of "The World" Combi-nation, and termetry Salvini's leading man, died in Chicago last wight.